

Hold Convocation Tuesday, May 29th

About 500 Students Will Receive Degrees And Diplomas. — Award Four Honorary Degrees. — Loew's Theatre Most Likely Place For Convocation. — Chancellor E. W. Beatty to Preside. — Usual Ceremonies Lacking.

DEFINITE plans have not been concluded as yet for all the details of Convocation, although the date has been set for Tuesday May the twenty-ninth. As in the past, Convocation will in all likelihood be held in Loew's Theatre, but this is not certain. No speaker has been selected to deliver a Convocation speech and it is extremely doubtful whether there will be one at all. The Chancellor of the University, Mr. E. W. Beatty will reside.

It is expected that about five hundred students will be graduating from the different faculties, and receiving degrees and diplomas. Honorary degrees will be conferred upon Frederic Mark Beckett, Seraphin Boucher, Robert H. Coats, and Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Hugh Edwin Munroe.

McGill Chessmen Report Unusually Successful Year

Defeated Varsity in Tournament Played by Teletype

No Little Convocation

Unlike other years, there will be no little convocation in Moyse Hall this year. There will as usual be the parade from the Campus down to the theatre, with all the attendant ceremonies. Naturally on account of the death of Sir Arthur Currie, McGill's 13th Principal, there is a certain air of reserve marking all the functions taking place.

Those men receiving honorary degrees this year, are all prominent figures in their respective walks of life. The degree being conferred upon them, is that of Doctor of Laws.

Frederic Mark Beckett was born in Montreal, and graduated from McGill University, Faculty of Applied Science, 1895 (Electrical Engineering); he undertook postgraduate work at Columbia University, specialized in Electro-Chemistry and Metallurgy. From 1896 onwards, he was continuously occupied in work of a metallurgical and chemical nature. He was the Perkins Medalist in 1924, and was elected President of the American Electro-Chemical Society, 1925-26. During the present year, he has been President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Seraphin Boucher graduated in Medicine from Laval University, and did postgraduate work in France. He was appointed Director of the Department of Public Health, Montreal, in 1914. Through his personal leadership and sound knowledge of public health practices, he has slowly but surely raised Montreal from the lowest health ranks to a reasonably high position. In 1914, the infant deaths were 50 per cent of the total deaths; today, they are but 20 per cent. Dr. Boucher is recognized as the outstanding

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McGill Gives Sum Of \$170 To I.S.S.

Report Shows Wide And Varied List of Services Performed

Well over one thousand German emigre students have been given financial or other forms of assistance within the last nine months by International Student Service (Geneva), the organization which has been designated by James G. Macdonald, High Commissioner for German Refugees, as the one which should take full responsibility for all assistance granted to emigrant students. Some 111 students have received scholarships by which they have been enabled either to continue their studies in their chosen fields or to take reorientation work which will fit them for professions in which they are more likely to find employment. Others have been given detailed advice with regard to possibilities and conditions of study outside Germany, based on elaborate information compiled about study and living conditions in university centres of Europe and America.

The sum of \$15,000 has been involved in the work, of which the main part has been carried on by the Geneva, Paris and London offices of International Student Service. Committees in Holland, Scotland and the United States, as well as special collaborators in Belgium, Italy, Palestine, Spain and Turkey, have also played important roles.

In the campaign for this purpose recently held at McGill by the I.S.S. Committee, the sum of \$170 was raised and has been forwarded to Geneva. The International Student Service wish to thank the students and staff of McGill for their support.

Students Leaving Canada

Students crossing the border at the end of the session who require certificates for immigration purposes may obtain these at the Registrar's Office but must give at least twenty-four hours' notice.

T. H. Matthews,
Registrar.

Lawyers Hail Return Of "Justinian" Wilcox

It seemed like old times to students of the Law Faculty and to members of the Staff in the East Wing when they came to work and lectures on other day. There beaming down on them from the top of the stairs was an old and familiar countenance — that of Harry Wilcox, for eleven years janitor of the East Wing, and counselor extraordinary to the Law Faculty. It being Wednesday morning, the first thing the boys heard was, "There, there now hurry up, the Judge is upstairs already."

Wilcox, having in mind that old saying, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party," has temporarily withdrawn from retirement in order that he may aid those in desperate straits in view of the approaching examinations. When July



E. W. BEATTY, Chancellor of McGill University, who will preside at the Convocation proceedings on Tuesday, May the twenty-ninth.

'Old McGill' to Make Appearance Shortly

1934 Edition Promises to be Interesting to Both Undergraduates And Graduates

SELLING PRICE \$4

Contains In Memoriam Section to Sir Arthur Currie — Innovations on Other Lines

The 1934 Edition of 'Old McGill' will be ready for distribution after May 4th, according to an announcement issued last evening by Arthur Minion, Editor-in-Chief. All students who have signed the lists for annuals as well as any others who wish to obtain copies may obtain these by calling for them at Miss Heasley's office in the McGill Union.

As previously announced the annual will devote a special 'In Memoriam' section to Sir Arthur Currie, late Principal and Vice-Chancellor of

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Annual Meeting Held By Dramatic Group

Year Successful, States President of Players' Club

At the annual meeting held in the McGill Union, on the twenty-ninth of March, the Players' Club brought to a close what was perhaps the most successful year it has yet had.

Four amendments to the club constitution were passed, after which several reports were read by officers of the retiring executive. That of Ronald Leatham, President, was most encouraging. He stated that the club had finished the year, which began with a deficit, with a clear profit of over \$200. This he looked upon as a most optimistic note, as it showed that amateur dramatics of the standard set this year by the Players' Club still have a definite place in the life of the University—despite the depression.

Three major productions were given this year. They were, "The Romantic Age," by A. A. Milne; "Rope," by P. Hamilton; and "Hay Fever," by Noel Coward. Of these, both "Romantic Age" and "Rope" were presented in Ottawa as well as in Montreal, while "Rope" was given before the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough.

In the report for the Workshop Department of the club, the retiring chairman, Howard Stikeman, stated that the Workshop had produced ten one-act plays in four groups in the Central Y.M.C.A. This department was also able to show a profit for the

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Dean Ernest Brown Speaks On Science And Modern Society

Advances in Engineering Are Result of Organized Effort

HAVE DEFINITE OBJECT

Present Crisis Has Shown Weak Points of Life At Present

An intensive study of the part modern engineering has played in the change of society was the subject of a lecture entitled "Engineering in a Changing Society" delivered by Dean Ernest Brown of the Faculty of Engineering, when he spoke last Monday evening under the auspices of the McGill Graduates' Society over station OKAC. The past century, and particularly the last quarter of it has seen more advances in man's mastery over nature than all the ages which preceded it. It is this because of some special quality of genius in the modern mind? Probably not, because outstanding genius has characterized all the ages. The movements of the heavenly bodies and the changing seasons naturally excited man's curiosity from the earliest times, and as early as 300 B.C. the diameter of the earth was known to within 50 miles. For the next 2000 years scientific progress generally was limited and difficult. Alchemy and belief in magic flourished, and new scientific ideas in conflict with the teachings of the ancient philosophers led to persecution. But men learned gradually to experiment, to question, to doubt, and the invention of printing from type aided greatly the spread of knowledge. Scientific knowledge became cumulative rather than individual, but it was not until about the seventeenth century that the broad foundations of modern science were laid.

Science vs. Chance

It is not my intention to trace the gradual acceptance of scientific ideas and their influence on the communities in which our great scientists lived, but rather to point out that progress in science itself, and in the modern applications of science, in which engineers are chiefly interested, have developed through organization and co-operative effort, rather than from brilliant individual discovery. Although the latter, when it occurs, opens up new fields of thought and progress. Scientific methods of investigation help towards the elimination or minimising of the effects of chance, whether in the laboratory, the factory, or in the lives of individuals. Successful insurance is possible only through studies of the expectancy of life or hazards of employment, in various groups of the community, and the chances of a successful ocean flight depend not only on the machine and the aviator, but on an estimate of the weather conditions likely to be encountered.

Mankind does not nowadays pin its faith on the advent of some genius, or saviour of the race, as did the ancients but looks for the development of a definite plan of controlled progress rather than unaided evolution. Individuals rise up, it is true, and almost overnight new policies are put into effect influencing the daily lives, the hopes and aspirations of the individual members of great nations. The essential fact remains, however, that "experiment" with some definite object in view, and not blind hope, is the driving force behind them. Today, however, men are questioning and doubting, as they did three hundred years ago at the dawn of modern

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University Mourns Beattie and Hurlbatt

Students, Professors, and members of the Staff, all alike will join with the Daily in expressing their sincere regret at the passing away of two former members of McGill University, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, and Professor William Walter Beattie.

Miss Hurlbatt, who was for many years the Warden of R.V.C., and who retired five or six years ago, died very suddenly in France as the result of an attack of influenza.

The late Professor Beattie only left McGill in January to go to England to take over the position of Curator to the Hunterian Museum—an office of great distinction and responsibility. He met death as the result of a tragic automobile accident, about a week ago.

Canadian Colleges Hold Gathering At Hamilton In May

McMASTER University, Hamilton, Ont., will be the scene of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, which will take place next month, on May the 25th and 26th. The McGill representatives will include Dean Martin, Dean Johnson, Dean MacKay and probably some others as yet undetermined.

The programme will include papers and discussions on the following subjects:

- 1—Graduate facilities in Canada and Great Britain in medicine.
- 2—Junior years in the university and the junior college in Canada.
- 3—Plans for Adult Education.
- 4—Some aspects of the relation of the high school to the university.
- 5—A plan for a visiting professor.

McGill Travel Club Plan Three Tours

Each Tour To Be Conducted By A Member Of McGill Staff

WIDE VARIETY

Under Sponsorship Of Department Of Extra Mural Relations

The tercentenary performances of the Passion Play at Oberammergau high up in the Bavarian Alps; the Wagnerian and Mozart Festivals at the opera of Munich, Salzburg and Bayreuth, the hidden beauties of Scotland and the English lakes, and all the romantic spots in English history and letters; the dramatic festivals of Stratford-on-Avon, in the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, and the British Dramatic Festivals at Malvern; the open-air plays in the courtyard of historic "Heidelberg Castle," the drive through the Alps from Germany across Austria and down to Venice; the art galleries of the Dutch, German and Italian art centres; the nights and days in the capitals of the world, London, Paris and Rome; the ruins of Pompeii, and finally that outpost of the Empire, Gibraltar, these are but a few of the outstanding places and events included in the itineraries of the McGill Travel Club, which are promised for this summer.

Three McGill Tours will go abroad this summer. Each is under the personal direction of a member of the staff.

The Music Lovers' Tour, which includes not only extensive visits to the musical centres of Germany, Holland, Austria and England but also gives the best possible opportunities for studying the art treasures of the various countries is under the personal direction of Dean Clarke, of the Faculty of Music.

The Literary and Historical Tour, directed by Prof. Paul McCullagh, visits the centres and the byways of greatest interest to the student of history and letters, while the Martlets Tour, under the leadership of Miss Ruth Dingle, of the English Dept., is a thorough-going students' tour for those who wish to spend a shorter time abroad, while seeing as much that is worthwhile as possible.

The idea behind the formation of the McGill Travel Club was to give McGill students and Montrealers a group of tours which would be something of a new departure in the way of conducted tours. Instead of going over, and hurrying all over the Continent, it is felt that a tour which follows

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Class Of '34 Go Out In Round Of Action

Varied Program of Activities Planned For Week May 24th to May 29th. — Baseball And Tennis Tournaments to be Staged. — Informal Dance at R.V.C. — Baccalaureate Address by Mr. E. W. Beatty. — Convocation Ball Will be Held at Windsor Hotel on May 28.

SOME five hundred graduates-to-be will join in the 1934 Graduation Activities in celebration of the passing of a year which had all the earmarks of being one of the most fitful in the annals of McGill. The program already arranged sets Thursday, May 24th, as the day on which activities are to begin. From then until Convocation Day, Tuesday, May 29th, there will be one continuous round of activities in which all graduating students are eligible to participate.

Program For Convocation Week May 24 to 29

THURSDAY, MAY 24

10:00 a.m.—Tennis tournament starts on the Campus and at R.V.C. (Draws will be posted.) Baseball tournament commences.

2:00 p.m.—Tennis and baseball tournaments continue.

9:00 p.m.—Informal dance at R.V.C.

FRIDAY, MAY 25

10:00 a.m.—Baseball and tennis tournaments.

2:00 p.m.—Baseball and tennis tournaments.

SATURDAY, MAY 26

10:00 a.m.—Baseball and tennis tournaments.

SUNDAY, MAY 27

11:00 a.m.—Special Church Service in Moyse Hall with address by Mr. E. W. Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University.

MONDAY, MAY 28

10:00 a.m.—Tennis finals; baseball finals.

10:00 p.m.—Convocation Ball at Windsor Hotel.

TUESDAY, MAY 29

10:00 a.m.—Convocation in Loew's Theatre.

Entire Class Joins Graduates' Society

The Graduating Class of Dentistry has joined the Graduates' Society in a body. H. C. Harris, permanent class president, reports that not one member of the class has not signified his intention of becoming a member of the Society. This is the first class to do so this year, and it is hoped that complete returns from the other classes will show as good results. The Dentistry Class is the only one to have handed in any reply as yet to the Society.

Tenders For Orchestra

Tenders are hereby called for the furnishing of a five piece orchestra for the Informal Dance at the R.V.C. on Thursday, May 24th, and a ten piece orchestra to play at the Convocation Ball on Monday, May 28th. These tenders should be combined and addressed to R. A. C. Douglas, Chairman of the Convocation Committee, 3429 Peel Street, City. Further information may be obtained by calling the Chairman at PLateau 7385.

Alterations In Union

Students patronizing the lively recreation at the Union, will receive quite a shock when they return to College next year. Extensive alterations are planned for the second floor of the Union, owing to the necessity of giving the Athletic Office more room. That part of the second floor where the pool tables, and the ping pong table are situated at present is to be altered and made so as to enlarge the room occupied by Major Forbes.

The program of activities opens on Thursday, May 24th, the day being devoted to softball and tennis whilst in the evening the annual informal will be held in the R.V.C. This serves as a prelude to bigger and better things in the ensuing five days.

Sports Featured

The following day the sports program continues with tennis tournaments on the Campus and R.V.C. and baseball between the various inter-faculty teams on the Campus. Large entries are expected in the former whilst it has been traditional in the past for each graduating year to enter a softball team in the latter tournament. Bill Sprenger, in charge of this year's sports program, intends to arrange the softball tournament so as to ensure all competing teams an equal opportunity of emerging victors.

The tennis will continue over Saturday and Sunday, the finals being played on the latter date. Similarly the baseball finals will be held on Monday afternoon.

Baccalaureate Address

This year the Baccalaureate address will be given in Moyse Hall on Sunday, May 27th. The service will commence at 11:00 a.m. conducted by the Rev. Errol Amaron, Principal of St. Stanislas College, and himself a graduate of McGill.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, Chancellor of the University, will deliver an address to the students and their friends and every effort is being made to make the Service strictly non-denominational.

The following evening the Windsor Hotel will be the venue of the 1934 Edition of the Convocation Ball. Elaborate plans are underway to make this dance a memorable one. The orchestra for the occasion has not been chosen as yet but R.A.C. Douglas, Chairman of the Committee, has issued the statement that the best orchestra available will be engaged with the duty of supplying the necessary rhythm.

Tickets for this dance are selling at \$6 per couple and can be obtained from members of the Convocation Committee as well as at the Union

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Officers Named By Graduating Classes

Permanent Organization Fostered by Graduates' Society

Graduating classes have taken the steps necessary to ensure a permanent organization, so that after they have left college class meetings and class functions may be organized. The permanent class organization is fostered by the Graduates' Society and the class officer elected from each class is a member of the Council of the Graduates' Society.

The following permanent class officers have been reported to the Graduates' Society as having been elected: Royal Victoria College—Miss Alice E. Johannsen, President; Miss Margaret Miller, Secretary.

Medicine—Mr. Allison K. Hill, President; Mr. George B. Maughan, Vice-president; Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Secretary.

Law—Mr. William Mitchell, President.

Graduate School—Mr. Herbert E. Morris, President.

Arts—Mr. Fraser N. Gurd, President.

Science—Mr. Bertram K. Denison, President.

Engineering—Mr. John S. Wallace, President.

Architecture—No election yet.

Dentistry—Mr. Herman L. Harris, President.

Commerce—Mr. D. R. McRobbie, President.

Library School—Miss Gwendolyn Halpenny, President.

Agriculture—No election yet.

Household Science—No election yet.

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The Advancement Of Learning

By Stephen Leacock

Editor's Note: In response to numerous requests, we are reprinting this speech of Dr. Leacock, which appeared in the Daily on Friday, March 16th, 1934.

Our British Universities grew up on a religious basis. Great flocks of stu-

dents gathered round the Friars to learn from lattered manuscripts the sacred art of reading. Incidental to this was much argument, brawling and drinking, what we now call student activities.

There were no athletics. In those days each man carried his athletics at the hilt of his sword or the butt of his quarterstaff. After a game one side didn't play any more.

Centuries past, Printing came. The colleges grew. Pious benefactors sought to balance their sins against their munificence. Thus in the name of Christ arose tall towers in Oxford to cleanse the soul of Henry VIII. This was the first college deficit.

Light And Darkness

Beside these holy studies grew up others in the dark. Wicked men revived from pagan books the lost art of medicine. This involved the desecration of the body, God's image. It never flourished till it got to Scotland, a hard place, where they thought nothing of the body and sold it from its grave. Scott called the place "Caledonia stern and wild." He might have added Burke and Hare.

Still darker was the evil enquiry into God's universe. Roger Bacon tempted God by making gunpowder, for which the Friars gave him ten years in prison. It turned out to be not enough.

Thus grew up that distinction between light and darkness, between God and the devil, still seen in the separation of the Faculty of Arts from those of Medicine and Science.

For centuries before and after the Reformation the colleges were pre-eminently the hostels of the church devoted to God. His glory rose in sculptured stone, His majesty in shadowing elms. His peace in the hush of the quadrangle. Here knelt in prayer beneath a stained glass window a little Milton, storing his mind with that dim religious light that was to illumine his written page. Here a sturdy little Isaac Newton left his slate of calculated figures to join, pious and devout, in the bidding prayer—that there may be a succession of men to serve God in church and state.—Such was the aim and invocation of the colleges. And such they kept it.

And all this time there was no thought of business; of money no inkling. In the Middle Ages the business man was held to be a crook. To fit a student for business would have meant to fit him for hell. In other words there was no commerce course.

The Classical Culture

Time rolled its years, its lustrums and its centuries over the unchanging college. The elms nodded within the quadrangle, the doves coo'd in the oriel window, and inside the halls students and masters dined and dreamed of Greece and Rome. All studies spring from that. For every age the past is better than the present. The evening light of retrospect is better than the glare of day. In letters at least each generation learns more from the revered thoughts of the remembered dead than from the idle chatter of the living. But with the classical culture went the new inquisitiveness of calculation and the spacious measurement of the sky for the greater glory of Him who put it there. Thus grew college science, without afterthought, untainted as yet with the mean aim of Business, not yet enslaved to utility.

The Great Age

But change gradually came, in infinite degrees. As theology sank culture rose. Religious toleration rose and spread in a world grown intolerant of religion, and tired of texts. As the great age of Victoria expanded to its full growth the universities became as they never had been before, never will be again, the centres of intellectual life of learning, for its own sake, of culture and letters. There was as yet no tyranny of the lower class to dictate, with the sheer colossal power of its accumulated coppers—our journals our drama and our written words. There were no raucous voices in the air, no antics on the screen. The pyramid of society still rested with its top side up, its apex in the clouds. The age carried heavy drawbacks and paid heavy penalties for its eminence. At the base of the pyramid was the vast stratum of the poor, crushed almost flat. Nor was learning unalloyed. It ran easily to enthroned pedantry. It hated novelty. It had lost its enquiring mind. The Newtons and the Halleys had grown up in and by the colleges. But the Darwins and the Huxleys must grow in spite of them.

And what the students and the masters sang in the colleges of the middle century was, if they had known it, only a song of swans. Other times were coming, needing other people to serve not God but machines.

The Huge Ungainly Bird

Then there came and settled among the doves of learning in the oriel win-

dow a new and ungainly bird, huge and squatting, and its name was Business. With the middle and closing nineteenth century the Business the Supreme Word in civilization. Now that his day is past,—gone these four years,—we may stand beside him like Brutus beside the body of Caesar. But yesterday the word of the Business Man might have stood (with proper collateral) against the world; now lies he there and none so poor as do him reverence.

But at least he had his day. The Business Man to the ancient Greeks and Romans was a crook. To the Middle Ages he was a sinner. In the polite world of Queen Anne and the Georges he had turned into a Merchant, but even then gentlemen did not eat with him,—except at his expense. But as commerce expanded, business wealth grew. There were first the great fortunes of the returned East Indian merchants, nabobs dripping with jewels. After that came the great industrial fortunes of the Peels and the Gladstones and the cotton spinners and the iron masters. The discovery was made that even if a man is not a gentleman you can make him a Lord. Thus slowly and gently England began to turn upside down, till it is now bottom up—or nearly. A final effort will do it.

Real Fortunes In America

But meantime America has shown to England what a real fortune could be: how money could be made to flow in oil pipes and pour out of blast furnaces. Thus arose the Carnegies and the Rockefellers and the Strathcons. And these became, as some one soon called them, "inspired millionaires." They poured their magnificent munificence out in gifts to the world, hospitals and libraries and colleges: which of us is there here who has not in one form or another tasted of their bounty? So it came about that the success and the generosity of the Business Man led to a glorification that amounted to Apotheosis. For every social purpose it seemed that what was needed was a committee of business men. Was there a city to be saved?—get a committee of Business Men. A maternally hospital to be developed?—leave it to the Business Man. A couple of religions to be amalgamated?—let a committee of Business Men do it; they're used to it.

In return the Business Man asked nothing from the colleges, and the colleges gave him nothing—apart from the letters of a degree by accepting which he kindly uplifted all those beneath him. There was nothing they could give him: masses for his soul? What an idea, as if a man as smart as that would be caught with a soul.

So it came about that the Business Man, without meaning it, without malice and with nothing but decency in his mind transformed the colleges. For those of us who can look back over fifty years the change is visible, obvious and in some aspects appalling. A new wealth flowed into the colleges: brick and stone rose to the sky; apparatus moved in car load lots, the colleges expanded in all directions.

The Era Of Expansion

This era of expansion seemed at first wonderful. Vast institutions such as Cornell and Chicago arose, as it were, out of nothing. Older colleges increased to five times their size. Colleges that had numbered their students in hundreds now counted them in thousands. Even the little colleges sleeping among the elm trees woke up and distended themselves like Aesop's toad in the attempt to be an ox.

Expansion brought with it a flood of money, a rush of expenditure, an annual deficit, wiped out annually by renewed benefactions. "Praise John from whom all things flow," sang the glad students of Chicago. For the first time the colleges no longer lived on their own. For the first time benefactors were no longer dead but living. At first the significance of this was lost; only in time did the college world come to see that,—as with an Indian,—the only good benefactor is a dead benefactor. To my mind the most beautifully solemn thing about James McGill is that he is dead.

The Benefactor's Price

For the living benefactor, though he didn't mean it and didn't know it, asked a price, and expected a return. He expected the colleges to show "results," a thing no college had ever shown since the days of William of Wykeham and Johannes Cals. He expected the college to fit the young for active life, whereas the older idea was to fit them to die. Hence came blowing in through the opening door of the college a riot of new subjects practical subjects so called. The colleges began teaching the unteachable. They forgot that in the long run,—the only run worth thinking about,—the unpractical subjects are the best. The "practical" subject lowers the human intellect from the broad comprehensive compass of the Victorian mind to the narrow mechanical competence of "educator" of the day. The benefactor wanted system; and he got it. It is choking the walls of learning. He wanted "organization"; and he got it. It is a rigid frame in place of a living growth. Can you organize a soul?

Unedda University

More than that the benefactor wanted advertising, boosting, booming; he took his model from his industrial method,—such triumphs of the human mind as Unedda Biscuit Uwanta Ham.

Here the benefactor,—still infinitely well meaning,—enlisted the students. Undergraduates musing in cap and gown upon the departed dead changed into "rooters," "hooters," "boosters," broke out into white pantaloons and uniforms fit for the Zouaves of Plus the Ninth. Fostered by the benefactor student "activities" multiplied on the campus. The simple games played in the October dusk with the few spectators running along the touch lines, were exchanged for the vast spectacular performances, the huge stadiums, the paid organizers, like nothing seen since Rome went down under the weight of it. The student became a new person, quick, intelligent, capable, a young man of excellent address, a born salesman, a trained advertiser, competent to the last degree and ready to step smiling into his place behind a hotel desk. But somewhere in him was the deep seared mark of the scar where the college cut out his soul.

The Lost Cloud Of Glory

Compare, any who can, the typical undergraduate (if he will stand still long enough to let you compare him) with the little school-boy that once he was. Whither now has gone the wistful dawning intelligence. The clouds of glory that he trailed are blown by all the winds of the stadium. The child that wrote the verses for verses sake, that saw visions in the pages of his books and heard in his ears the trampling feet and the armoured horses of the past,—whither has he vanished? That open door that seemed to lead into a wood nodding with green hazels and carpeted with bright flowers,—has it turned off to this, this vast, wooden building, loud with shouts and glared with lights,—this idiot's dream?

Arts And The Man

On the more rigid and mechanical studies of medicine and science, the new influence brought chiefly good. But on the faculties of liberal arts it broke with its full devastating effect. These are intangible things: they are not physical; they depend on an idea. Learning for learning's sake cannot survive amid a tumult of students' clubs and students' activities, a fierce and continued excitement of contested games, enthusiastic politics, student elections and mimic journalism. Student activities are destroying the student. Soon we must set up in the campus a monolith "To the unknown (Continued from page 3)

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MCGILL
COLLEGE
AVENUE

The Advancement Of Learning

(Continued from page 2)
student. Nor will it need three back-sides...

McGill Athletics

I turn from generalities to ourselves. Our college has received in generous and overflowing measure the influence in the same measure. But to us have come the same difficulties. And now the hard times, the loss of our money has put a new face on our situation. Four years ago there was money for everything—for rosters and for scholarships, for basketball and for books, for racket and for research.

How does it stand now? I have been quoted as saying in a speech in Toronto that at McGill we are sacrificing scholarship to spectacular athletics. That is exactly what I said and exactly what I mean. But let me before I go, further prevent all error by introducing a word as to my own views on athletics. Let me make one thing clear...

An Athletic Record

Let me make one thing clear. I am not here attacking athletics—meaning athletics in the real sense. The cultivation of a sound mind in a sound body, I have been an athlete all my life; in my younger days I was put off more football and cricket teams than any of my contemporaries. I played cricket for McGill University at Ottawa in 1904, in the presence of the Governor General. He himself said that he had never seen cricket like mine. And a few years ago in open competition in golf at Atlanta, Georgia, I came out as the second worst player in the United States. I have played billiards for forty-five years and I hold the time record for one hundred points in four different clubs. I think that air and exercise and wholesome sport are absolutely essential to intellectual life and social happiness. But I can find no connection between these things and the McGill Athletic fee.

School Athletics Different

Nor have I anything but approval for the athletic fee levied in the residential schools of this country. That is a different thing. The school stands in loco parentis: it expends the fee in providing and supervising wholesome out-of-door life not for half a dozen boys but for all and every one of them. To a parent there is no finer sight than the broad playing fields of such a school, dotted with a hundred little boys, intent on games, each playing worse than the other. That is athletics—not the panting gladiator and the frenzied crowd betting their money on him.

The students at the University of Madrid spend their athletic fee on going to a bull fight. But the bulls get all the exercise.

The Athletic Fee

Here are the facts.

Every parent who sends his son to McGill has to pay a lump sum as fees to the College. He has no choice as to whether he pays part of it or all of it, or as to how it is to be used. He can send his son on no other condition. The college then takes ten dollars of this money and spends it on spectacular athletics; a total diversion out of the men's fees of about seventeen thousand dollars a year. In addition to this there goes to athletics—meaning always spectacular athletics the whole of the enormous gate receipts from football and the large sums coming as the college share of the hockey receipts. The money taken in for football in one afternoon is more than any Canadian College used to spend on Athletics in a whole year.

With the money thus collected at

the gate and diverted from the fees the college pays the cost of feeding players, training them and sending teams—not only football, but basketball, tennis, ping-pong. I don't know what, but all sorts of teams to all sorts of places. In all this the ordinary student—nine out of ten—is just a spectator. The fee is not spent in providing him with anything—neither air nor exercise. He gets his free ticket and sits on a bench and shouts. In hockey six students play and two thousand students shout—provided they can get in. For here the organization reaches a point where the college caters to the public and has no seats for its students. As to the professors—well, as to them none need care. With student control below and trustee control above they are between the upper and nether mill stones, controlling not a single kopek. But can anybody imagine that looking on at hockey matches, no one, not an odd one as a rare diversion—but at a set and series as a part of life, is conducive to study. Who can sit dazzled with light, distracted with excitement and hoarse with howls and then come home and muse on algebra? And is that exercise? I claim that to go out sking in the moonlight on the mountain, with a girl, is away ahead of it—both as exercise and as inspiration.

What We Neglect

Now turn to the other side of it, while we are spending nearly twenty thousand dollars a year for men and women together on spectacular gladiatorial athletics—what are the things we are having to go without? When the hard times came what were the things that had to be cut off, and that still are cut off?

Now in this I must not speak of the departments of my colleagues. It would be indecorous and indelicate. I can illustrate the point from my own. But I have reason to believe that nearly all are situated in the same way.

For over twenty years before the hard times came we had had the services of outside examiners to set our senior papers and rank our senior candidates. We had men from Toronto and Queen's and Harvard and Chicago and other colleges. You, who have been to college, know what prestige that lends to the work, how it raises the standard and heightens the interest of the professor and the student. We paid our examiners at civil service rates—fifteen dollars to set a paper—that I think is about the price of a pair of football pants—and fifty cents for reading a candidate's answers—that I imagine is the price of a ping-pong bat. The whole cost was a few hundred dollars. All that is cut out. Before the hard times came we printed economic monographs, the work of our graduate students. They were documents of real value—they included monographs on the Port of Montreal, the Canadian Coal Problem, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry and so on. They were of real value and of real service. Those things make a college. But you cannot publish them without a certain deficit. The circle of sale is too small. But that is nothing against them; that is true of all the work of scientific literature and discovery. We published three or four every year. There was a deficit of fifty to a hundred dollars on each. When the hard times came all that was cut out. What our students do now goes to its grave in manuscript.

Starving Scholarship

Is that starving scholarship? Before the hard times came we awarded every year two scholarships, open to graduate students from the west—five

hundred dollars each. We aimed at making this place a great centre of Canadian scholarship. We thought that better than making it a centre of noise. The scholarships are cut off.

Or take an individual case. The other day the president of a great American railway to whom I applied for material needed by one of our graduate students working on a vital transportation problem (the relation of the railroad and the truck) said to me, "Send him down to Boston for a day or so: we have a lot of material here: I'll turn on one or two of our people to keep him." I applied to McGill for a return railway ticket to Boston. I received the answer that this University has no fund out of which to pay that sort of thing. Yet if I had said that he was going down to Boston to play ping-pong, the college would have paid his fare and bought him a little ping-pong suit with lace insertions. Let me add that I am not in anyway trying to reflect upon our ping-pong team which I am sure (if we have one) measures up to those of any other great college.

Or take a thing that is greater still. I have often wanted—many of us have often wanted to see established at McGill a quarterly magazine devoted to the humanities, to literature, to the drama and to science. By this I mean a publication divorced from commercial motive, not connected with parties or politics or platform, living by its own light and helping by its illumination to light the path of progress for this our nation. The good that could be done in Canada by such a publication as this is beyond calculation. Think what have meant to Great Britain, the noble folios that have come from Edinburgh and Westminster. These things are the very soul of a nation. Beside this all the shout and triumph of a hockey game is but the panis et circenses that brought down the greatness of Rome. I have long since prepared the plans, obtained the figures, had the dummy initial deficit of about three thousand dollars. Can we have it? No. Of course not.

Mrs. Pardiggle McGill

In this matter of the compulsory athletic fee, our Alma Mater, McGill, seems to me to recall that stern philanthropist in the pages of Charles Dickens' Bleak House, Mrs. Pardiggle. Readers will recall how she introduces her sullen and unhappy little sons who are compelled to give their pocket money to aid in various charities.

"These," said Mrs. Pardiggle, speaking with great volubility, "are my five boys. Egbert, my eldest, has just sent his pocket-money to the amount of five and three-pence to the Tockahoppo Indians. Oswald, my second, is the child who contributed two and nine-pence to the great national Smithers testimonial. Francis, my third, one and six-pence, halfpenny, and Felix, my fourth, eight-pence to the superannuated widows. Alfred, my youngest, aged five, has just enrolled himself in the Infant Bonds of Joy,

one penny."

Thus might our Alma Mater say. "This is Master Pardiggle Smith of the fourth year who has just subscribed ten dollars for football pants; Master Pardiggle Jones of the third year, who has just given ten dollars for the Girls' Junior Basketball Team; and three Junior Pardiggles, who have together subscribed thirty dollars to send our Champion Infant Phenomenon to the International Tom Thumb Golf competition."

With that I finish. And let any one in fear that this expression of my opinion will injure the cause of athletics, let me hasten to assure him that I have no fear that anything whatever will happen about it. Nothing ever does.

REVUE

MUSIC-PICTURES-COSTUMES

A considerable number of people have not called for, or have taken but not paid for, one or more of the above items. They are requested to see Wylie Thom in the Revue Office this afternoon between 4.30 and 6 p.m. and settle all these matters, so that the books can be closed immediately. Prices are as follows:

Music:
10 cents each for "In Days of Yore," "Just a Debutante," and "Bombay Ball Bearing Bicycle Club."
15 cents each for "Murder, Murder," "With a High Degree," the Rumba, and the Policemen's Song.
30 cents for the Recitative.

Pictures:
40 cents for the miniature reproduction of the complete posters.
50 cents each for individual 5x7 sepia prints.
\$1.00 each for individual 8x10 sepia prints.

Costumes:
The several members of the chorus who have taken their costumes and not yet paid for them are requested to do so immediately. Any others who want any of the remaining costumes may secure them this afternoon. Prices, as previously announced, are as follows: Opening: \$1.00 complete, or 80 cents for the sweat shirt only; Can-Can: \$4.25, including headress; Pollee: \$2.00, with gloves; Stenographers: \$1.00; Rumba: \$2.75; Bridesmaids: \$4.25, including slip and hat.

Seventeen Saw Accident But None Agreed

Quincy, Mass. — (INS) — A total of seventeen witnesses paraded before Judge Kenneth Johnson, in Quincy District Court to testify against Frank T. Cook, 64, of Cohasset, charged with drunkenness and drunken driving. He was alleged to have been the operator of an automobile which struck one driven by John McCrea, of Brookline, in Cohasset, injuring six persons.

After hearing all the witnesses, Judge Johnson acquitted Cook, because all the witnesses told conflicting stories.

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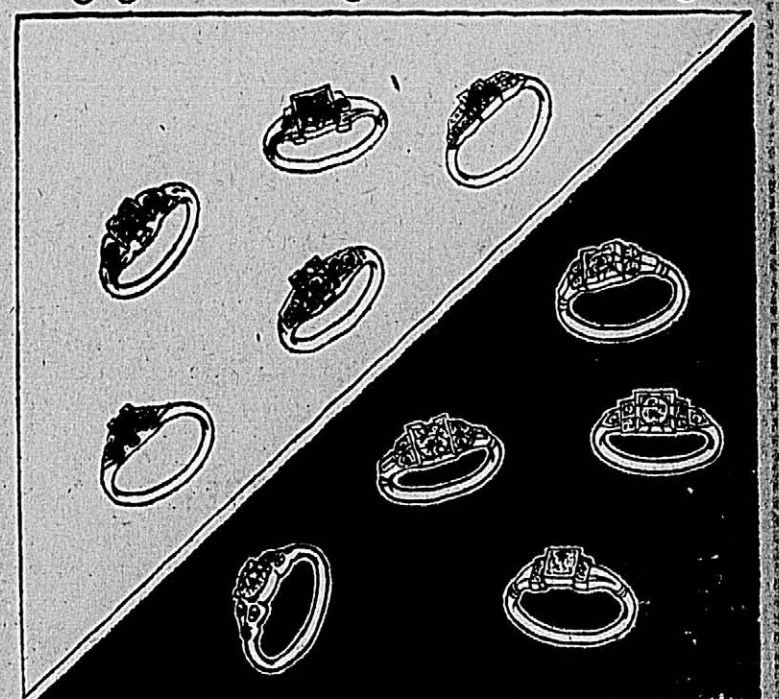
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McGill Daily

THE OLDEST COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA
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"Depression Babies"

In a few weeks some five hundred graduates are stepping into what they hope is a receptive world, bearing the degrees of this University, and equipped to make their way in the various occupations which they are entering.

It is worthy of comment that they have passed through a singularly interesting time of study. When they entered the University in the fall of 1930, the world was on the point of reaching the abyssal depths of depression. Throughout their college career they have continued through the depths of depression, hampered a little by its effects, no doubt, but at the same time learning a great lesson.

Those who have made a special study of the reasons and effects of present day conditions, have been afforded a magnificent experiment. Those who have not been directly connected with such studies, have nevertheless been able to observe what has been going on around them.

This great object lesson, learned in a time which is most adaptable for the assimilation of such a lesson, should not be forgotten. The students of this time, the "Depression Babies," have the knowledge at their disposal to qualify their being true citizens of this and any other country. With the qualification they have gained behind them, they should look on the future with the determination that they can be the ones to protect their common interests, with those of their country.

Human nature and zeal is always the same, but these graduates have a wealth of instruction and experience to temper those all too prevalent failings which can wreck our safety and progress. Let us, in wishing them all the success and happiness that is their due, remind them of their great obligations to their fellow creatures, their country, and the world.

In Retrospect

The past year has been one of considerable importance, and not a little sadness, to McGill. The whole life of the University has been tinged with a shadow cast by the untimely passing of our late Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, to whom no eulogy can give fitting tribute. Miss Ethel Hurlbutt, former Warden of the Royal Victoria College, and intimate friend of the University, has passed away. Dr. W. W. Beattie, recently Lecturer in Bacteriology, was suddenly killed in a motor accident, and his loss will be keenly felt by the Medical fraternity.

In spite of its great losses, McGill has managed to pass a highly successful year. It has seen the beginning of the new Neurological Institute, soon to be opened to provide treatment unique on this continent. Made possible through the donations of the Rockefeller Foundation, this Institute is only one of the ways in which McGill is being recognized throughout the world for what it is.

In all the academic branches McGill has been well to the fore, and space does not permit us to recount the story of it. In sports, too, McGill has played a signal part. She has produced a Provincial Champion Hockey team, a team which has been admitted to be one of the best amateur teams in the country. That the other fields of athletic endeavour have been well represented is worthy of note. Suffice it to say that McGill gained eight out of fourteen intercollegiate championships, while of these McGill captured three out of the four major sports.

Other fields of activity have also been successful. Debating has had a very satisfactory year, both in the number of contests and those competing in them, and in the outcome of the various meets.

Theatricals have had a banner year, the Players' Club having produced several highly entertaining shows, and the annual Red and White Revue having been a success on all angles.

Thus a year has passed, and soon a new crop of freshmen will be entering the University. The Daily hopes that the coming year will bring a solution of the problems that beset us, and that it will mark an even better period of success.

THE BOOKSHELF

"SUCH IS MY BELOVED" by Morley Callaghan, The Macmillan Company in Canada. 288 pp. \$2.50.

MENTIONABLE Canadian novelists are few; Canadian novelists now living in Canada are fewer; Canadian novelists living in Canada and employing Canadian material are microscopically sparse. That is why we should hold on to the little we have. But that is not the reason—not entirely the reason—why Morley Callaghan's distinctively Canadian novel "Such Is My Beloved" has received such extravagant accolades both here and abroad. Mr. Callaghan's novel would be a credit to an artist of much wider fame than his short span of years as yet rewarded him with.

Here, it is the same theme that Callaghan used a short while ago in a story which O'Brien thought good enough to include in his selection of Best Short Stories of 1933. We refer to a tale entitled "The Young Priest." Callaghan's interest in the Catholic Church and the inner workings within its ecclesiastical hierarchy has led him to enlarge upon the theme. Father Dowling is still a fairly young priest, who is so conscious of the troubles times that, when he preaches at the Cathedral, he often ventures upon topics, which his congregation thinks a priest might better leave alone.

It is this same intense concern for suffering humanity that leads him to take a keen interest in the affairs of a couple of young prostitutes. Gradually an idea crystallizes, and to lift those two unfortunate girls out of their degraded states becomes almost an obsession with him. It is hardly necessary to say that he fails, in the actual sense. Whether his noble endeavors, his enforced sufferings, were entirely in vain, is a question which the author leaves to a Higher Tribunal to decide. Father Dowling fails because the world is what it is. In this sense the novel is a true tragedy. Objective conflicting forces are strikingly vivid, in one direction in the person of the Bishop, through whose instrumentality the two girls Ronnie and Midge are arrested, and sent away, out of the world of Father Dowling. At this climactic interval in the story, one reverts to Shaw's, Saint-John, and finds a striking parallel of dilemmas. From his own point of view the Bishop is right in what he does. A Catholic community in a large Protestant city must be doubly careful to prevent any possible scandal. Evil men are bound to interpret Father Dowling's actions wrongly. And yet, Father Dowling, as you must agree, is equally right. And in the conflict, the Greater Good is sacrificed to expediency.

Less prejudiced persons than Morgan-Powell may be inclined to frown upon "Such Is My Beloved" for its choice of subject, at a time when pornographic writing is popular sport. If you are that way inclined, you will change your mind on reading the book. Around the character of Father Dowling there is something of Bedeian tenderness. Much of the Morley Callaghan apparel is, indeed, the cast-off of Ernest Hemingway. But Father Dowling is distinctively Callaghan's own. You will love him even more than you loved the priest Rinaldi. Of the other characters, one might say they are clearly enough cut; yet nowhere does one find the moving individuality of the leading character. Charlie, the communist, and Great, friend of Father Dowling is a likeable chap; Lou, the procurer, beloved of the prostitute Ronnie, is rather too dirty to be handled.

In our opinion "Such Is My Beloved" is by far the best work Morley Callaghan has yet given us. For all its pessimism there is a brighter light, a kinder view of humanity than we saw in "Strange Fugitive," or his "Autumn Argosy." There are passages of rare poetry among the somewhat faulty prose—one thinks especially of Father Dowling listening to the "cries of wounded humanity" outside the Cathedral walls. "The whole city for years had been whispering its story to him in the darkness like in a huge confessional, where he could not see the faces." And then the refrain of the well-fed and prosperous church-benefactor clangs out above all this. "Only the feeble-minded girls go on the streets . . . The unfit produce the feeble-minded. Let's sterilize the feeble-minded."

—E. C.

THE TRAGEDY OF KING LEAR. By J. S. H. Branson (Basil Blackwell, The Shakespeare Head Press, Oxford; 227 pages; price fifteen shillings.)

WORKS, on works, always have a slight handicap to overcome in the mind of the reader. Whether they be competently done or not, one is inclined to read them with a conscious or unconscious feeling that they are but complementary, or subsidiary. And those works may suffer in our appreciation, accordingly.

But this is magnificent stuff. Built, as it is, about one of the greatest, if not the greatest, works of English literature it is a tribute to the author that he can so hold our interest and appreciation that at no time in the reading of his exposition do we feel that he has done so at the expense of the play itself. With a style that is precise, terse and unacademic, and a manner of interpreting character that makes good use of personal and psychological reasoning, the author brings out the several main characters of the play to a substantial and intelligent fullness.

Of the ten chapters, the study of Goneril takes up three. In fact, the author is fascinated by Goneril more than by either of the other sisters, and almost as much as by Lear himself. Using as his canon of criticism "the imaginative use of experience" Goneril is conceived of as something more womanly than demon, a rightful daughter of her father, endowed with all the family traits, egotism, vanity, and brutality. The author in commenting on the Goneril-Edmund intrigue says of the girl, "Have we here an expression of Shakespeare's own sexual disgust? Is it that he visualizes Goneril's proud beauty, the voluptuous sinuosity of her slim and supple body, her terrible power to attract; and that the vision stirs some revolting association in his own experience . . . ?" Goneril, with her influence over Regan, Albany, Edmund, and Lear, is shown to be almost the most powerful force in the play, even though Shakespeare did not give her much space. Which is all very well until something very much like a plea is made for her when it is said that she could not murder Albany herself. But she could get her lover to promise to do it.

Lear's character, the beginning, and the trend of his insanity, are all followed scene for scene. From his impatient vanity at the first, to the disillusionment and impotence in the face of his daughters' treatment, on to the fluctuations of his mental state and the final, awful catastrophe, the author takes us almost breathlessly. In his diagnosis of

Lear's insanity the author states that Shakespeare's observation of the psychological phenomena of insanity was accurate and profound, that he was aware of the "unconscious." But isn't it reading something into the play to say that the origin of Lear's insanity could be laid to a disturbing sexual factor, an unconscious, repressed, incestuous passion for one of his daughters? The evidence for such is much too scanty.

Mr. Branson's scholarship is implicit rather than explicit, there is no dry-as-dust collating of Shakespearean editors, and his several references to the Folio and Quarto readings are illuminating. He has a fine eye for the dramatic requirements in the acting of the play, and its staging. This book has a wide appeal, to casual or scholarly readers, to actors, and to students of psychology. It is unfortunate that in such a fine edition there should be a few typographical flaws; page 56, line the last; page 70, line 32; page 63, line 6. Included in the book is a chapter on the political background, of the play which is also an astute piece of reasoning on the part of the author.

—R.M.H.

"LA GEOGRAPHIE DE L'INDUSTRIE" par Raoul Blanchard avec préface de Henry Laureys, directeur de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montréal. Price 50c. 171 pp. Publication de l'Ecole Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montréal.

THIS little volume comprises a textual reproduction of a series of lectures given by Raoul Blanchard last October at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, under the auspices of l'Institut Scientifique Canadien. M. Blanchard is well-known as Professor of Geography at Harvard, and at the University of Grenoble in France.

As the title would suggest, industrial development is treated, not so much as a social or historical phenomenon, as a geographical evolution. The author divides his treatment into three main subtitles: "L'Industrie domestique," "L'Industrie complémentaire," "L'Industrie autonome," with a concluding chapter outlining factors favorable to mechanical industry.

As M. Laureys points out in a comprehensive preface, a more local and personal motive is touched with the accordance of a prominent place to domestic and complementary industry, and to small industry, especially in relation to our own rural Quebec. A quotation from M. Laureys' preface will suffice:

"La province de Québec est, foncièrement agricole. Cependant, depuis vingt ans à l'appel de la grande industrie créée dans les villes et aussi par l'insouciance que répandent toujours dans les masses la certitude de la prospérité, l'exode de la population des campagnes vers les villes n'a fait que se prononcer. Nos villes regorgent de sans-travail alors que les campagnes sont désertées. Mais l'appel du 'retour à la terre' qu'on ne cesse d'adresser aux anciens cultivateurs qui végètent dans les villes n'a chance de succès que si cote du travail de la terre, proprement dit, on offre, surtout pendant les longs hivers canadiens, d'autres moyens de s'employer aux bras disponibles dans toutes les fermes . . ."

This plea for re-establishment of domestic industry in the rural localities of the province comes as a fitting climax to an outline of the course of industrial growth, beginning with our venerable neolithic ancestor, and stretching down to our age of automation. M. Blanchard has taken pains to show what is essentially permanent in our industrial growth, and what must be retained if we are to have a healthy and stable civilization.

—E. C.

"OIL FOR THE LAMPS OF CHINA," by Alice Tisdale Hobart. Published in Canada by McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. Price \$2.50, 403pp.

WHEN Pearl Buck opened up a new country to Occidental popular literature, the usual "gold rush" that followed gave rise to the usual stream of inferior fiction, and we were inclined to believe that the Oriental theme had been played out.

But with the publication of this book of Miss Hobart, an entirely new light has been cast upon the Chinese scene. In some respects one might be inclined to rate "Oil for the Lamps of China" as a finer piece of work than "The Good Earth." It's all a matter of treatment. Miss Hobart takes a much more objective view of Chinese life than Pearl Buck. The view is a kaleidoscopic one, rather than a concentration upon one particular community. Miss Hobart is undoubtedly lacking in the finer humaneness of feeling; she does not permit any personal identification with the Chinese characters, and consequently she insists more on racial traits and traditions of the Chinese. Instead of the Chinese as a person, she depicts the family and the race. And in accomplishing this task, the author chooses a particularly significant time in the life of China—that tremendous transitional period—the overthrow of the Old Empire; the invasions of the War Lords; Republic and revolution; nationalism and massacre. One day a civilization that had spent permanence for centuries; the next an utter overthrow, and change that was horrible in its completeness. An insidious adaptation of Christianity, where the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers"—"unfamiliar cadences pulsing through the Christian hymn"—sung by a band of half-westernized Chinese soldiers, forbidding bloodshed and carnage.

This gigantic background is set against a conventional enough plot. The story is of the progress of an American Oil Company operating in the Chinese interior, selling oil for the lamps of the Chinese. It tells of the rise of a young man who becomes a district manager first in Manchuria, then in Southern China; who, frustrated at the last moment by the woman he had expected to marry, perfunctorily 'picks up' and marries an American girl in Shanghai. They return together to the interior, and share the vicissitudes of Fate. Fortune, and Big Business.

Stephen owed his success to an ability to understand the life and customs of the native. In the eyes of his Chinese friend, the magnificent Ho, he is a "keeper of the custom," a man with whom one may do business without "losing face." He is one of the very few white men, whose associations with the Chinese enable him to transcend them into personal relationship, and all the complications such a relationship involves.

The merit of this book lies not in the rather ordinary ulterior plot, but in this perspicuous view into Chinese relationships and custom. The traditional responsibility of Chinese, whereby no man may make one misstep without involving a whole family-community or "Long," where one man's debt must be another man's burden of repayment, presents a fine study in morality, which we Occidentals would do well to take to heart. Westernization, we know, has come to China, with all its paraphernalia of modern improvements. But what China has ir-

revocably lost in that momentous transition, nobody has shown so well as the author in this book.

—E. C.

Journal Establishes Literary Reputation

New French Paper Being Edited by Well-Known Writers

This is indeed a new departure in Canada: a daily morning display advertisement, telegraphic news, sport items and stock quotations, and devoted entirely to what is practically a series of interesting articles which in other dailies would appear in the editorial columns. "L'ORDRE"

The founder is Olivier Asselin, the well-known Editor, critic, pamphleteer, and "French purist," and he is assisted by a large number of writers of note. The paper was launched on the 10th of March, 1934, after Mr. Asselin left the editorship of "Le Canada." The new daily is to be independent and an "Organ of French Culture and National Renaissance."

The French of this paper, as might have been expected from Mr. Asselin and his associates, is impeccable, and a delight to lovers of "good French." Indeed a student of the French language might well use its columns as a text for his studies, as he would learn many things besides a sound knowledge of French.

"L'ORDRE" is intended to be an organ of young writers, of youth at its best, and its independence, as announced, will not deter it from fighting fakirs, grafters and humbugs generally. Amongst the Editors and Collaborators, we note: Lucien Parizeau, Andre Bowman, Geo. Langlois, Pierre Boucher, Gerard Dagenais, Dollard Danereau, Pierre Asselin, the son of the founder, is the Managing-Editor. He formerly occupied that position with the "Quartier Latin."

C. D.

Correspondence

The Editor, McGill Daily:

Dear Sir:—

Not that this interests you, but we would like to suggest that several alterations be made in future (if any) issues of the Arts Undergraduate Magazine. We would not like to detract from the recent performance of the Editorial Board, but as readers of the magazine, we deem it our prerogative to advise certain alterations.

In the first place, no professors should be solicited for contributions. The reasons are self-evident.

In the second place, a higher standard of literary achievement should be sought. By this we mean that the Editorial Board should aim at quality and not quantity. We do realize that there was a possibility of the impression existing on the part of the Board that, as the Arts Faculty should have a magazine, a start should be made somehow.

In the third place, as to the format of the magazine observed the respected Editors to have found them—

(Continued on page 8)

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To the large numbers of the Student Body and the Faculty who have favored us with their so regular patronage—our heartiest Thanks!

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Companion for motor trip to Vancouver. Must leave not later than April 29th. Will be expected to share expenses of meals, beds, gas and oil en route. Apply To Miss Heasley, McGill Union

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Arts Seniors Hold Banquet

The class of Arts '34 has decided to hold its last reunion as an undergraduate class immediately after the exams. This will take the form of a grand banquet, which will be held on Thursday, May 10th, at Krausmanns. The Arts Undergraduate Society has

agreed to cover a part of the cost, and so a first-class dinner will be offered at very little cost to the members of the graduating class. In honour of the close of examinations, it is expected that this will prove the most popular class function in many a long year.

Notice Of Awards

Will all members of the graduating classes who have won 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade letters in athletics please call for their "M" certificates before leaving college.

Will all members of championship teams please call for their Crests and Bars.

Will all those who have won medals in athletic competition this year please call for them at the Athletic Office.

Dean Ernest Brown Speaks On Science And Modern Society

(Continued from page 1)

science, and are grappling with the vast problems which the applications of science have helped to create.

Society Needs Reorganization

Our systems of government, our economic policies, indeed the whole structure of society are being critically examined, and it seems clear that the economic crisis through which society is passing is not merely a pause in our affairs, but the beginning of great changes. No longer are the fundamental principles of our monetary system regarded as the special preserve of the economist and the banker, and there has been awakened throughout the community a very real understanding of many matters which in times of prosperity received somewhat scant attention. In a world capable of producing in abundance the necessities of life, the systems of production and distribution have broken down. Both men and money are unemployed, with the result that interest is now focussed on economics, in the hope of establishing more just and stable conditions, by removing or controlling some of the hazards which have grown up in our social order. While the outcome is not yet clear, it seems evident that the scientist and the engineer, with the rest of the community, will face new social ideals and changed economic conditions in the next generation. There are, however, no definite signs that the world will lose faith in science, or in the applications of science, as material factors in social progress. The scientist and the engineer have never yet played a very direct part in politics and government, but it is probable that the trend of government will be increasingly towards regulation and control in industry, and in services rendered by engineering to the community, in which case their sphere of influence would be greatly enlarged. In such circumstances expansion in the technical activities and responsibilities of governments would arise, requiring the services of men of broad scientific and economic outlook, who would become expert in particular problems. High tribute is due to the ability of the existing engineering divisions of our civil service, and it is only fair to say that while full responsibility is laid on them for the carrying out of large national engineering projects, decisions to undertake such works tend to be governed by political rather than economic considerations, and that as a rule, the engineer has had little or no part in them. Of the 245 members of our House of Commons, only 5 are engineers, while 73 are lawyers, advocates and notaries. It is probable that the disproportion will continue, though possibly in a less marked degree. Engineers would render better service in the exercise of their knowledge along functional lines under a modified form of government than as elected members of our legislature, for they are not given to speech-making. Success in engineering by no means involves merely a sound knowledge of fundamental sciences, but depends largely on interest, temperament, and attitude of mind. One project will require great breadth of vision, boldness in conception, and independent thought, coupled with an ability to overcome difficult obstacles, both foreseen and unforeseen, during construction. Another will require great self-control, patient investigation and devotion to detail. At times new ideas must be evolved and urged forward, while under other conditions self-repression is needed, lest such ideas should interfere with the successful completion of a general plan. An open-minded attitude may sometimes be more valuable than exceptional intelligence and ingenuity. Ability to decide, and courage to act, will frequently accomplish more than greater knowledge coupled with indecision. Opportunities of usefulness exist for the engineer not only in strictly technical work, but in many branches of business and industry in which the value of his training is more important than his knowledge of a specific subject. Such opportunities will probably increase.

Crisis Shows Defects

The present economic crisis has lasted sufficiently long to enable us to visualize the situation, and some of its possible causes and effects, much more clearly than amid the initial confusion. A broad general idea of the results of a severe earthquake can be gathered quickly by a newspaper reporter on the spot, but enlightened and patient study is needed in planning the reconstruction. Study of the structures which, while still standing, have shown unexpected weakness, may reveal fallacies in the conceptions on which their design was based, and point the way to a safer rebuilding. In a gale at sea, one ship goes under while another of similar type rides out the storm, badly battered it may be, but under control, and able to carry on. She was better handled. Those in command had greater experience or better judgment, or there was some inherent quality in the ship which enabled her to avoid disaster. Occasionally, accidents or calamities of nature occur with appalling suddenness, and leave behind them little evidence on which any sound judgment can be based as to their cause, or any plans made for their future avoidance. Fortunately, our economic crisis, no mat-

ter how severe, permit of study of the conditions which led up to them, and of the conditions created.

It is now generally realized that economists, financiers, statesmen, teachers, and those who know intimately our social conditions (using that term in its broadest sense) are all involved in the problem of the well-being of the community, under conditions resulting from the perfecting of machinery by the engineer. He alone is not responsible for the distribution of the wealth created by the machine. He has accepted an economic system as he found it, usually without questioning, and worked within it, sticking like the cobbler to his last, and not deeming it to be his concern to study it deeply, much less to seek to change it. Today, however, his interest is awakened, and he finds that he must understand the complexities of our social and business structure—a machine as delicate and sensitive as those which his technical skill created. He has begun to realize the sociological bearing of the operation of our whole industrial machinery, of which his own creation—the mechanical or producing element—is but a part. Having become interested to a degree heretofore unknown, his natural instinct will lead him first to try to understand conditions, and then to do the best he can within the limitations imposed.

If the engineer of the next generation is to play a leading part in shaping the organization of society, he will require a much better and more critical appreciation of social forces than has sufficed in the period preceding the present crisis. Many close students of affairs believe that our control over material forces has far exceeded our moral and legal controls, and there must be few indeed ready to assume that the intensive mechanization of the 20th century can continue unchecked, and sociological consequences be ignored.

Viewed as a period in the life of the race the machine age is still a comparatively new instrument. We have not yet learned to master it, and make it serve the whole of mankind. In agriculture, in mining and in manufacturing, we have examples of wasteful imbalance between producing and consuming capacity, and the intensive mechanization of the post-war years appears to have increased this lack of balance. The buying power of society may prove inadequate to sustain the productive structure, if machine economy reaches a point at which it tends to reduce the amount of employment available. There may be a saturation point beyond which machine economy begins to show diminishing returns, when the complete situation is considered. The reinvestment in more machines, of too large a proportion of the wealth created by the machine, would then be checked, and a larger share of the wealth diverted to consumable goods and community services through wages and cash dividends. Machine-power agriculture on the one hand and intensive industrial development on the other, have removed large numbers from their attachment to the soil, and concentrated them in cities, where they have lost the security they or their fathers once enjoyed. Individual skill or craftsmanship—the capital of the worker—has diminished. Workers have been exposed to fear of unemployment, fear of illness, and fear of an unprovided-for old age. Serious sociological results follow from the existence of large unemployed groups with no stake in land or in individual skill. Systems of insurance can and should be set up to provide against the hazards of normal times, because unemployment is always with us, but if it should be established that technological changes are making jobs in industry more precarious and tending to limit the absorption or displaced workers into new fields of production and service, it may be found expedient to limit the mechanization of production rather than encourage the growth of an unemployable group in the community with all its attendant obligations. In brief outline, this is but one of the problems facing governments today. Different social systems are being tried, in which state planning and control are primary factors, but in varying degree. For the time being the peoples of the world are organizing

primarily from domestic and national considerations, seeking first to restore confidence and improve business conditions at home. Nationalism is uppermost and internationalism a secondary consideration. Nationally planned economics take issue with the policy of laissez-faire, and nobody can foresee the outcome. It seems clear, however, that greater degrees of control of economic processes (using this term in its broadest sense) will be set up, and that the engineer of the next generation will work under economic conditions in which considerations of social expediency will have greater play than in the past. He must adapt himself to the changing conditions and take his place in the moulding of our future industrial system, or be content to become merely an additional cog in the machine of his own creation. It is my belief that the engineer will realize his responsibilities and play the larger part, by gaining a better appreciation of the complexities of our social order and of the many factors which influence its development.

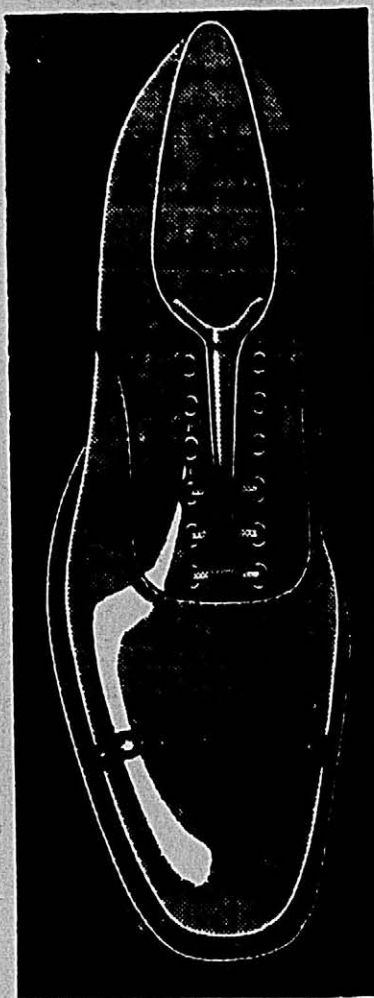
McGill Travel Club Plan Three Tours

(Continued from page 1)

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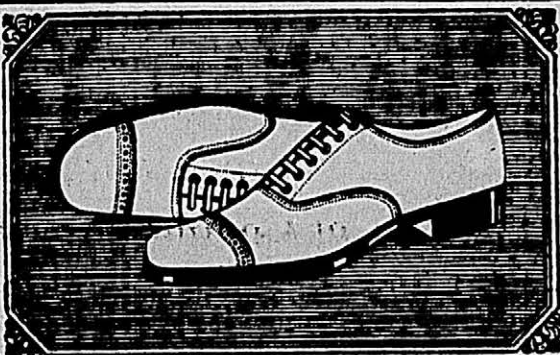
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Annual Meeting Held By Dramatic Group

(Continued from page 1)

year of \$34. The chairman also remarked upon the record breaking membership enjoyed by the club this year.

Brief reports were also read by the retiring Treasurer, Lawrence MacGregor, and by the retiring Secretary, Fraser Gurd. After the reports, elections were held for the officers of the

new executive. The following were elected: President, Howard Stikeman; First Vice-President, Karl Wiele; Second Vice-President, Jean McGoun; Secretary, Louis Johnson; Treasurer, Max Roth; Chairman of the Workshop, Harriet Colby. The meeting was then adjourned by the President.

Almost immediately after the meeting, a large part of the club attended a dinner dance which was held in honor of the occasion in the Spanish Room of the Queen's Hotel. The party was an overwhelming success and a fitting conclusion to the season's activities.

Athletics At McGill, Is Professor Leacock Right?

Given by Dr. A. S. LAMB before the Kiwanis Club, April 5th, 1934. It is difficult at times, to distinguish between Stephen Leacock, the humorist and Stephen Leacock, B.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., William Dow Professor of Political Economy and Chairman of the Department at McGill University. It sounds like the Professor when he says:

"I think that air and exercise and wholesome sport are absolutely essential to intellectual life and social happiness."

But I can find no connection between these things and the McGill Athletic fee."

The Humorist speaks again when he says:

"At McGill we are sacrificing scholarship to spectatorial athletics."

"In all this the ordinary student—nine out of ten—is just a spectator. The fee is not spent in providing him with anything, neither air nor exercise. He gets his free ticket and sits on a bench and shouts."

Professor Leacock has cited two very important facts, namely that all undergraduates pay an athletic fee of \$10.00 and also that athletic teams represent the University in Intercollegiate competition both at home and away. There are also many other poignant statements, with which the thinking public can find no disagreement. There is, however, as much significance in facts and their interpretations in connection with athletics, as there is in political economy or anything else.

Consideration of the general trend in athletics in recent years unquestionably shows a tendency toward a high degree of specialization, a commercialization, a showmanship and a patronage which have grown by leaps and bounds. This is not however, peculiar to any one form of sport, to any one country, nor to any one type of competition such as that conducted by the colleges. Significant studies have been made by the Carnegie Foundation in England, Canada and the United States, the findings of which will be found in Bulletins 18, 23, 24 and 26. You will remember that McGill University was one of the few institutions in which the policies and programmes merited the praise of the investigators. It will also interest you to know that for many years, McGill has taken a leading part in the enactment of legislation to safeguard our athletics, both within and without the College, from those scheming male-factors who would, by unfair means, use amateur sport for the gratification of their own selfish motives. It has consistently followed the policy of promoting a programme, collegiate and otherwise, which would give the greatest good to the greatest number and which would preserve those glorious traditions of "the game for its own sake."

The history of sport in our modern colleges is well known. The natural play instincts of our vigorous, red blooded, enthusiastic students can not

be suppressed in an age of free expression—and who but a cloistered ascetic would wish to suppress them? They played vigorously amongst themselves and acquired those virtues which alone can come from such sources. They expressed a natural desire to match their skill against others. Intercollegiate competition came into being, patronage increased, graduate interests played an increasingly important part and the desire to win assumed proportions which led to attendant evils. Finally the colleges decreed that with adequate student responsibility, such activities must be properly regulated. Sport henceforth will always play an important part in our educational institutions because it is part of one's education. Education not of, but through the physical is almost universally accepted. If wholesome "sport is absolutely essential to intellectual life and social happiness" as Professor Leacock says, then it must be so regulated that it will be whole some and so that its outcomes will be in harmony with educational standards and principles. The programme is, in common with the University itself, a product of evolution. Its aims and objectives are clear and definite.

Is McGill "spending nearly twenty thousand dollars a year on spectatorial gladiatorial athletics"? What are the facts?

Because the Intercollegiate and Intramural activities blend so closely with one another, it is impossible to give exact figures as to the relative cost. It can, however, be very closely approximated. Charges against Intercollegiate athletics, including the total cost of travelling, a proportion of expenses of games, salaries of special coaches and other staff, equipment accommodation, awards, prizes and medical services, total \$19,627.00 for the Session 1932-33. Professor Leacock's \$20,000.00 figure would be very close were it not for the fact that the average net gate receipts from all sports for the past two Sessions amounts to \$19,740.83. It will thus be seen that the Intercollegiate (or gladiatorial) branch of athletics did not cost the University anything at all. Rather there was an astounding surplus of \$112.83.

Last Session, there were Intercollegiate teams in nineteen (19) different forms of sport with 228 competitors. Approximately one quarter of them would compete in two sports, leaving 172 different studies in Intercollegiate competition, 10% of the student body.

It has been said that "the ordinary student—nine out of ten—is just a spectator. The fee is not spent in providing him with anything—neither air nor exercise." What are the facts? As has been stated, 10% of the students are in Intercollegiate sport. Organized Intramural competitions, (Interclass, Interfaculty or both), are conducted in 15 types of athletics in which time and facilities permit and in these, approximately another 35% of the students take part. In addition to these figures, there are, in unorganized sports, such as swimming, skiing, etc., about 10 to 15% of the students actively engaged. So we find in:

Intercollegiate Sports	10%
Organized Intramural Sport	35%
Unorganized Intramural Sport	10-15%
	55%-60%

55% to 60% is a Very Different Figure to 10%.

Professor Leacock states: "In hockey, six students play and two thousand students shout." Again, the humorist has his laugh. The facts are that almost fifty students played a complete season on University representative teams and in addition the Intramural schedules took care of 40 different teams with an average of ten or more per team; a total of 450 students actively participating in organized hockey throughout the season. It is natural that during the past winter more attention and publicity should have been directed to the "Six Red Raiders" than to the 400 odd others who played just as hard and who probably enjoyed their hockey just as much. Let us stick to the facts. McGill has been particularly successful in the so-called minor sports to which little publicity is given. They are: the outgrowth of an intensive Intramural programme with which Professor Leacock does not seem to be familiar.

There are a variety of opinions, even amongst our learned professorial as to the exact function that the University should serve. The liberal arts, the intangible things, learning for learning's sake, as opposed to the practical sciences and the practical subject which Professor Leacock says "lowers the human intellect." So, opinions of education between the abstract and the practical will continue to hold sway and the search for knowledge and truth will be evaluated by the opinions which we hold upon these matters.

One thing is certain, in spite of what we think about the abstract and the practical, we must conclude that the body is an indivisible unit—"the concave and convex surfaces of a dome"—whatever influences the one must influence the other. The body as "the temple of the soul." Unfortunately,

the old idea of the church for the morals, the gymnasium for the muscles and the school for the mind still holds sway, even with many of our present day educators. Education is for more wholesome and more complete living—for a richness and fullness of life impossible without it. Would we wish to see the age of asceticism return? Is it wrong that "the living benefactor"—we—you—should expect "results" from education? Why is it wrong to "expect the college to fit young men for active life"? Do we want to fit them to die? We are living here and now and if education does not fit us to be in greater harmony with our environment—if it does not make its contribution to present day civilization and progress—then it is failing in its mission.

And what of "the temple of the soul." Education is not concerned with gladiatorial combat, with bulging biceps, with strength, speed, skill or endurance as ends in themselves. Browning's poetic insight and understanding is expressed, "Thy body at its best, how far can that project thy soul, on life's lone way." If education is for life and living, then all phases of the individual, all the complex inter-relations which one phase bears to another must command our attention. I do not argue that the major interests of the student should be extra-curricular in dramatics, politics, sports, "mimic journalism" or even political economy clubs, but I do contend that the student who has no such interests will soon look like an accident going somewhere to happen or will join the ever-increasing parade to the psychiatrist's office in order that his personal and social maladjustments might be corrected. Student activities may destroy some students but they are the means of saving the bodies and souls of an infinitely greater number.

We are living in a new age. Mediaeval scholasticism and asceticism have given way to an understanding of education which appreciates the intimate relationship existing between all the factors that go to make up the individual as a whole; his growth, development, health, knowledge, reactions, habits and attitudes. The acquisition of knowledge, the development of one's social or spiritual nature or the promotion of physical fitness would never, in themselves, fit an individual for wholesome living. The factors are inseparable. Physical education for which, in part the \$10.00 fee is paid, is phase of education, a positive force as a means to an end and that end is education. It is not a corrective, nor a palliative, nor an antiseptic but "its principles are based on scientific facts and are expressive of educational ideals."

The \$10.00 athletic fee, imposed voluntarily by the students themselves, is the soundest kind of investment. For many years you have invested in the field of public recreation and I know you are satisfied with the dividends you have secured. An ideal system of games and athletics in an ideal University would be quite different to that which now exists at McGill. How can it be ideal when we are struggling along begging, borrowing and renting nooks and corners in which, voluntarily, the students crowd daily for the thrill of joyous participation in some form of vigorous competition. What other institution has battled along for over 100 years under such difficulties and although operating in thirteen different centres, still has 55%-60% of its students actively engaged in sport. We should like to see every physically able

(Continued on page 8)

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Meiklejohn Leads Track And Hockey

Senior Medical Athlete Faces Big Task Next Year

KRUKOWSKI CAPTAINS 1934 FOOTBALL TEAM

VIRTUALLY all of next year's Captains have been chosen for the many teams competing under Red and White banners, with only the Harrier Captain unchosen at the time of going to press. Gordie Meiklejohn, stellar defensive star of the senior hockey team, and mainstay of Coach Van Wagner's track team for the past two years as well as one of the chief cogs in the Medical athletic machine, will pack a heavy burden around on his capable shoulders next fall and winter, as he is to lead both the track and hockey squads in next year's campaigns. Meiklejohn, familiarly known as the "Wisconsin Whiz," certainly merits the dual honor, for his work has been of an outstanding variety ever since

he entered the University in the fall of 1932.

Al Krukowski will lead the senior football team into action when the opening gun barks next September, and it is fitting that he should lead the gridders in his last year of college competition, his final year in Medicine.

Don Small, diminutive court star, whose work has been outstanding on the four intercollegiate championship basketball teams on which he has played, once again is slated to captain the Red cage machine. Along with Don Young, who has been his teammate since they first entered the University, Small will take his M.D. next year.

Bob Murray, who has shone brightly in the tennis world while at McGill, will captain the net squad next fall, while Allan Bourne, brother of the noted Munroe Bourne, who churned his way to numerous swim records over a period of years as a member of the McGill tank squad, will captain the swimmers. Chuck Wayland will head the water polo team, and Lawrence Billingsley will captain the B.W. and F. squad. J. Thomson will lead the English Rugbyists, Jim Harkness will captain the soccer team, and Bill Teit will captain the Winter Outing Club.

The all-important position of Ticket Manager will be held by John D. Ar-

(Continued on Page 9)

Class History—Engineering '34

THE spring of 1934 will see one of the largest classes graduating from Engineering in recent years. In all, 78 future engineers will write their final examinations. What percentage will be successful remains to be seen, but we are all hoping for the best.

The class of '34 gathered together as a unit in the fall of '30, some coming from senior matriculation and some from the Arts Faculty where we had spent a preliminary year.

At the first class meeting, held early in the year, Phil French was elected as the first president of the class. Under the supervision of French and his executive, a very successful Pep Rally was held in the Ball-room of the Union shortly after the mid-term examinations. In the Undergraduate Society elections, held early in March, Okey Ross was elected to the position of the Assistant Secretary for the coming year. The year was brought to a close by a class banquet held in the Queen's Hotel on the night following the last examination in April. The success of this banquet was mainly due to Phil French and Okey Ross, who revealed great latent poetic qualities, seldom found in engineers, by composing numerous class songs which were rendered with great gusto.

A few days after this event, those who were fortunate enough to pass their examinations adjourned to St. Anne de Bellevue, where they surveyed everything in sight for some days. Following a long-established tradition, the last few nights of this summer school were spent in reminding the inhabitants of St. Anne that there was a class of Engineers due to graduate in '34. With the aid of brushes and paint, the class numerals were emblazoned in many suitable locations, notably on the lighthouse opposite the centre of the village. In due course, however, our stay at MacDonald College came to an end, and everyone dispersed to the scenes of their summer activities.

The following September saw the class congregating in the second year draughting room and comparing notes of their summer experiences. Our numbers had been slightly depleted, due to the enforced absence of those who had failed to survive the ordeal of the previous April. Nevertheless, those who were left soon settled down to the daily grind. At the first class meeting of the year, Les Hutchison was elected to take over the position of president of the class. A second successful Pep Rally was held during this year, the arrangements being in the capable hands of Charlie Sturdee. During the course of the year, Doug Cross and Les Hutchison were elected to represent Engineering in the Scarlet Key Society. Early in March, Okey Ross and Phil French took over the duties of Secretary and Treasurer of the Undergraduate Society. The year's activities were again terminated by a class dinner, held this time in the restaurant of the Windsor Station. The above-mentioned latent poetic abilities having been by now completely submerged in a maze of engineering formulae, it was found necessary to call in outside talent to provide some of the entertainment, which was of the usual high order and enjoyed by all. At the close of the evening, such a good time had been had by all present, that it was decided to make the dinner an annual affair.

There being no general summer-school following the second year, the majority of the class dispersed to seek summer employment. Those who had elected to follow a Civil or Mining Engineering course, however, met again in a few days on the slopes of Mount Royal, where they surveyed the ground surrounding the Molson Stadium in preparation for the new Neurological Building. A short time later, they adjourned to St. Helen's Island, to lay out a railroad.

The first of September, 1932, saw the Mechanicals and Chemicals back in full force attempting to gather a little practical knowledge in the machine shops and laboratories. On the resumption of lectures, the scene of most of our work was transferred to the draughting rooms, where old friendships were renewed. Les Hutchison was re-elected as class president, at the first meeting of the year. When the Scarlet Key elections and Student Council were over, it was found that Doug Cross was to be our representative to the Council, and that Steve Wallace, George Dodd, Ohio Davis and Doug Cross was to uphold the honour of Engineering on the Scarlet Key Society. Most of the members were by this time engaged in various College activities, so that the Pep Rally was not held as everyone had other interests. In the Undergraduate elections in the spring, Doug Cross was elected President, with Ned Hankin as Vice-President. The year was closed as usual with a class banquet, held at Krausmann's. The entertainment this year was supplied in noble fashion by Bud Lockwood and Liney Dixon, who vied with each other in the telling of humorous stories.

Shortly before Christmas in our third year, the class lost one of its most prominent and best liked members. A few days after he had been elected to the Student Council, Reg Newton was taken to the Hospital, where, after several weeks of serious illness, he died. The whole class knew and liked Reg very much. He was not only one of the best athletes in the class, hav-

ing won a regular position on the Senior Rugby team, but he always entered enthusiastically into all class activities, besides keeping well up in his academic work. We all lost an active classmate and a real friend in Reg Newton.

When the class reassembled for the final year, George Dodd was elected to the Presidency. By this time, all of us had begun to realize that a certain amount of work had to be done in the final year, in order to obtain the coveted parchment, so that very few class functions were undertaken. Nevertheless, most of the members found time to take part in some activities. At the last class meeting, held a few weeks ago, Steve Wallace was elected Permanent President, to look after the interests of the class in the years to come.

No mention has been made as yet to the sporting activities of the members of the class, but just to insure that a wrong impression of the athletic abilities of the Engineers will not be made, a few of the sporting achievements are listed below. With such a large class, it is impossible to include all the activities of each member, so that only a few of the many talented members which come to mind are listed below.

Getting their start in numerous Hydraulics lectures, the following have entered into the nautical sports with no mean display of ability: water-polo team, Phil French, Mark Stein, Doug Cross and Ohio Davis. Phil French captained this year's team which won the Intercollegiate Championship; swimming, Mark Stein, this year's captain.

In basketball, Okey Ross was a member of this year's championship team, while last year he captained the City League team.

Tannenbaum, Pistrelich, McGregor and Swift have all represented the College on the B.W. and F. teams during the last few years.

George Dodd captained the Gym team this year, and although the team lost to Varsity, George was successful in obtaining the Individual Intercollegiate cup.

Pete Renold represented McGill on the Ski team which made a successful trip to Switzerland last year.

So much for the history of the class of Engineering '34. We shall shortly be out in the world fighting for ourselves. What the future holds in store for us, even an engineer cannot tell, but if we are to believe current rumours, conditions are considerably brighter than they were during the past four years and no doubt brought about by the encouraging thought that the class of Eng. '34 is about to graduate and set things right. Anyway, 'Here's Hoping'...

Students Organize University Alliance

With the idea of promoting the establishment of a spirit of "bonne entente" between the Students of McGill and the University of Montreal, an organization has been formed called the "Inter-University Alliance."

Planned as a non-political, non-sectarian organization, composed of 20 members from each University, this group will, by dinner-meetings and other activities seek to build up a cordial relationship between the two student bodies.

considered as representatives of the two great peoples of the Province.

While yet in formative stages, the organization plans to begin functioning regularly next fall. An Organization Committee composed of the following has been elected:

President—Robert Daly (McGill, Eng. '33).
Vice-President—Jacques Vandonoeur (U. of M. Law '35).
Secretary—Claude Dubuc (McGill Law '34).

Wynn Advocates Humour Professor For All Colleges

Syracuse, N. Y.—Ed Wynn, the Perfect Fool, declared himself definitely in favor of a chair of humor in every public school and university in the country. He further advocated a Secretary of Humor in the President's cabinet to have control of the army and navy.

"Just imagine," he said, "if England and America were on the verge of war, and the secretary of humor appointed a committee composed of Will Rogers, George Ade, and myself to confer with an English committee whose members were George Bernard Shaw, P. G. Wodehouse, and G. K. Chesterton. We'd probably all be stinko for a week! what chance for war would there be then?"

Wynn personally is very fond of puns and believes they are the most popular type of humor. He said, "the man

who groans at a pun is just sore because he didn't think of it himself." Citing a good (?) example, he told of the typical German greeting, "Discrepancy Deutsch?"

He claims to be the originator of humor in advertising, as shown by his classic side comments to the announcer on his radio broadcasts. He stated that an advertisement for a coffin could be made so humorous that people would all want to die.

The fire chief described a sense of humor as a rebound from intelligence. Where there is ignorance, there is no humor. It is the educated person who appreciates subtle humor, and the other class prefers slapstick.

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IS THAT SO? — WELL LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING, MR MAN!!



MEN MAY DIFFER ABOUT HOCKEY.

YES SIR, HOOLEY SMITH IS THE GREATEST CENTRE IN HOCKEY!!!



AND MEN MAY QUARREL ABOUT POLITICS.

HOOLEY SMITH — PHOOEY! WHAT ABOUT MORENZ? WHAT ABOUT MORENZ?!



BUT MAN! D'JEVER KNOW AN ALE TO SATISFY EVERYBODY'S TASTE LIKE BLACK HORSE?

just say "Dawes
BLACK HORSE
Ale Please"

Biography

Architecture

Sitting "Tee Square, Set Square . . . etc.", six prospective architects threw the aforementioned instruments out of the window—only to retrieve them for the job they still think of getting in the near future. The occasion would be five long years of pencil pushing, water colour messes, and last minute rushes to "get the design finished in time."

The freshmen class that was, and that is now the graduating class, comprised somewhat more than a mere half-dozen students. Troublesome times and (or perhaps through) examinations caused the occasional slip, so that by the third year the present numerical status of the class was established. The outstanding accomplishments of the class were many,

but, so say the professors, they were nothing to boast of.

Among those present at the last written exam on Wednesday of this week were: Alan L. Bernstein, one-time treasurer of the Arch. Soc. and therefore financial expert, also ultra-modernist, Eric L. Burgess, class wit and hero of all the ladies (according to Eric), a staunch supporter of the column, Charles D. Davidson, a whiff of the salt sea air (Maritime vintage), has every chance of being a gentleman when he becomes a real architect, Henry Finkel, a critic of everyone and everything except himself and his work, Manuel J. Mendelssohn, the class mascot who seriously thinks architecture is a serious business, and G. Everett Wilson, the social highlight of the class (the poster way), who still has faith in the powers of an elaborate rendering, despite the efforts of the other members of the class to disprove such a theory.

Athletics At McGill

Is Professor Leacock Right?

(Continued from page 6)

student engage in some of the vigorous, strenuous young men's games such as hockey, rugby, basketball, etc., and also to learn before leaving college, several games and play activities that could be continued through later years. Our intramural competition is limited only by lack of facilities and time-table complications. Even with all these difficulties, it has led for years, and still leads the country in the field of safe, sane, well-regulated and properly supervised physical education. What other institution has so consistently and persistently led in the campaign for "athletics for all" for better legislation, for safeguards against the evils which beset us on all sides and for a wider recognition of the glorious traditions of sport. Certainly, a University should die if it bases its reputation on its football team—McGill would have been nothing but a tombstone years ago, had its life depended upon football championships. And so the same fate should befall it, if it neglects to recognize its responsibility to the whole student.

That there need be no conflict between intercollegiate and intramural sports is obvious to anyone well informed. Oxford and Cambridge have been rowing against one another for 86 years but there are many other students rowing regularly on numerous college crews. Several investigations have been made, including a special study at McGill, which shows conclusively that the academic standing of the modern "gladiator" rates higher than that of the average student.

The facts are before you. The monochromatic picture must assume a different hue.

- Instead of an expenditure of nearly \$20,000.00 on "spectatorial" athletics, there is actually a profit of \$113.83 as all expenses are paid out of revenue.
- Instead of \$17,000.00 being received from the \$10.00 athletic fee as Professor Leacock states, the amount is \$18,000.00.
- Instead of not receiving air nor exercise for the athletic fee, every cent of this is spent on the non-intercollegiate sports programme which may be participated in by all students whether they are skilful or not.
- Instead of one out of ten students being active in sports there are five or six.
- Instead of six students playing hockey there are about 460.

Time does not permit further elaboration and with these facts before you I leave you to draw your own conclusions as to whether McGill University is "sacrificing scholarship to spectatorial athletics."

We are as conscious of the dangers as we are of the dividends and no one who is interested in sport should forget that it is a two-edged sword. Shakespeare's Henry IV declares: "If all the years were playing holidays, sport would be as tedious as to work." We are grateful to Professor Leacock for having directed your attention to such matters for in what other way could you have been furnished with the facts as to what is actually going on, what really happens to the \$10.00 fee you pay for your sons, and most important of all, how great our need is for proper accommodation to take care of more activity. If this discussion results in a new gymnasium for McGill, then the monolith which Professor Leacock suggested, should be inscribed, "To our famous humourist who secured this building after over 100 years of fruitless effort by his predecessors."

Gentlemen, you are familiar with the old adage about rushing in where angels fear to tread, I have swallowed the bait, hook, line and sinker and feel somewhat like David before he used his sling. Goliath awaits me.

Reason and analysis are essentials in education. Sensationalism must be decried. Sir William Osler in his *Aquarium* directs our attention to the lack of elasticity and adaptability as we travel along the upper borders of maturity—no loss of keenness but a very great difficulty in accepting new ideas. When our thoughts and reflections in solitude turn more to the past than the future, when they are memories and reminiscences instead of anticipations, then we are growing old.

If sport bears its proper place in a broad programme of physical education, I foresee a Canadian people; protected from transmissible disease, observing all known health laws, overcoming physical and mental disorders and being promoted to the highest degree of efficiency within their capabilities. We will have a national consciousness of fitness, loyalty, and sportsmanship; we will arise with optimism and say, "This is my day," and then "each morning will be more welcome and each evening the close of a more satisfying day."

And finally if all the economists in the world were laid end to end they would reach nowhere and would be much more comfortable.

The Class History Of Arts '34

ON the first day of October in the year of grace, one thousand, nine hundred and thirty, a great and momentous event took place at McGill University which will long echo down the corridors of time. Arts '34 came into being!

'Twas indeed a joyful day, for the hope of McGill's greatest achievements now stood at her doors. Either she could reject this great accumulation of brain power, or she could accept it with open arms. The old McGill spirit, however, arose to the occasion, and Arts '34 entered, some two hundred and fifty strong.

The first year promised to be a rather dull one, however, as the freshmen were officially forbidden, for the first time, to bully the poor sophs. Webb was almost heart broken.

That year too, began the succession of glorious failures which has always attended Arts '34 social functions. It is the proud boast of Arts '34 that there has never yet been a completely successful class social function except, of course, the Christmas Graduation and one dinner held in the fourth year.

With the Christmas Graduation the class lost from its ranks and English 2 from Moyse Hall some fifteen of its members. A sad day it was to see so many of its numbers turned away from learning.

Owing to the intellectual work of the class that year, basketball was no outstanding success, but some of the more burly members started playing hockey. The team, however, was soon decimated by the inroads of the Juniors, but even then Arts '34 made a name for itself—as it always does.

At last the spring of '31 rolled around and Faith, Hope, and Charity were revealed in all their marble glory on the

campus. Arts '34 looked, and looked again, and they say that some of the members asked for them to be recovered. This was not done and they stand today, along with H.B., as members of Arts Year Unknown, although they entered with Arts '34.

Next year many of the class were back. It was, however, with much sorrow that it was seen that numbers had fallen from grace by going over the hill to Engineering. But at last the class was cheered when it realised, that those who forsook the right way were the least worthy of its members.

It was also during this year that the class debating society was organized. Mac Ramsay was president and almost brought down the house by some puns. He was, however, quietly checked and all went smoothly thereafter.

Arts '34 also began to give the University the benefit of its learned opinion this year, by appointing Bill Tait secretary of the Arts Undergraduate's Society.

At the same time sports came to the top. Under the leadership of Jack Nolan, Class Athletic Manager, both in basketball and hockey, successes followed the class standard. The two teams actually arrived in the inter-faculty playoffs.

University sports also was glad this year to welcome two of the members of the class to its fold. Fraser Gurd threw himself into intermediate rugby, and Jack Nolan helped to win the Senior Intercollegiate Soccer Championship.

Thus the year ended. When the fall of '32 had rolled in upon the unsuspecting heads of Arts '34 it was to find them dazed and wondering. Something was decidedly wrong! None knew what it was, until

Football Teams
All members of the football teams are requested to leave their summer addresses with the Athletic Office before leaving the City in order that they may be gotten in touch with prior to the opening of the fall training season next September.

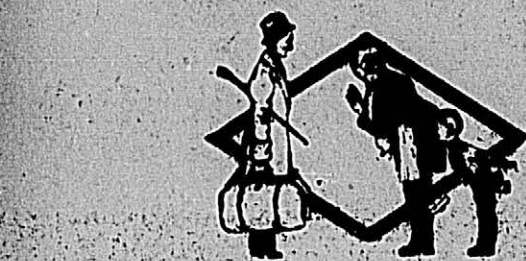
It suddenly dawned on their minds—their Arthur was gone! Weldon had fallen from the path of virtue by going
(Continued on page 10)

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Softball Tournament

FINALS MAY 28th

INFORMAL DANCE, R.V.C.

Thursday, May 24th.

Correspondence


(Continued from page 4)

selves in the distressing position—being too big to be little and too little to be big. Something ought to be done about that.

It is not necessary in the highest of Literary Magazines to include the additional baggage of an editorial, sanctimonious adulations, or of quotations from mawkish poet-tasters. It is a sound policy to show the potential contributors that their creative work will find a place in this magazine that is worthy of their highest literary efforts.

Perhaps it was just as well that we had our cathartic before we ate of more substantial stuff. Let us hope so.

Yours very sincerely,
G. K. TONCHESTER.
H. E. LOCBELL.



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Class History Of Arts '34

(Continued from page 8)

to Dalhousie, as McGill's second exchange student. Poor Arthur.

After manfully wiping away its tears, Arts '34 bent its mighty shoulders to the task of being the Junior Year. Again there was the same round of unsuccessful social events. The Golden Dome opened wide its doors to welcome a class dance at which there were five couples. This class wanted serious things not the frivolities of youth.

Thorny Grier got slapped this year. He had a thorny road to travel, no doubt, but his was not the only one. Mac Ransom because of his many sins was appointed Vice-President of the Arts Undergraduate Society. So may all those who stray, perish.

The sports of the class were up to their usual standard of excellence. In basketball the team was not beaten until it arrived in the playoffs. Then it fell a victim to Med. III. Evidently Arts '34 could not take its medicine.

In hockey there were laurels gained also, for the class actually reached second place in the sectional league. More fun for the kiddies!

Then at last the great year arrived! Arts '34 was the senior year. It was to be noted, however, that mixed with the class's jubilation there was also much sorrow. Of the noble two hundred and fifty only a mere seventy-nine remained. Truly those that fall out by the way are great in number.

Nevertheless Art Weldon was back from Dal. safe and sound, which was some consolation. He was especially sound judging by his shouts at "Hay Fever."

It was, however, a year of dire distress in other ways. At the beginning of the term Ronald Leatham turned out to be a murderer, having been "roped" into the Players' Club for that purpose. Then later in the season Fraser Gurd got hay fever which almost killed him.

Mac Ransom was found to have still some life in him. Therefore in making an attempt to annihilate him, he was made president of the Arts Undergraduate Society. He did not even have a relapse, however, and is to appear at the convocation to give the faculty Arts '34's parting blessing. Much good may it do them.

On looking back over the four years one is impressed with the growth in the intellectual power of McGill in that time. This is entirely due to Arts '34 which has had many honour students in its ranks, besides others who have done some work.

Such is the history of Arts '34. Its members are now going forth from the portals of Alma Mater to re-make the world. (Mr. Racey please copy.)

The executives for the past four years were:

1930-31.—Pres., Wm. Tait.
V-Pres.
Sec'y., Ken. MacLure.
Treas., Al. Barnes.

1931-32.—Pres., Wm. Tait.
V-Pres., Wm. Carsley.
Sec'y.
Treas.

1932-33.—Pres., Wm. Tait.
V-Pres., Bert Denton.
Sec'y., Dave Goodman.
Treas., Ken. MacLure.

1933-34.—Pres., Bert Denton.
V-Pres., Ron. Leatham.
Sec'y., Fraser Gurd.
Treas., Kenneth MacLure.

History Of The Class Of R. V. C. '34

Beatrice A. Klineberg

Clouston.

Margaret Miller was president of the McGill Women's Union, while Janet Dobson was R.V.C. representative to the Students' Council. Ragn Tait was a member of the committee who presented a peace petition to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on behalf of the students of the university. The president of the M.W.S.A.A. was Timmy Bazin, with Ray Hudson and Janet Dobson filling other executive positions. Managers of the various sports have been Edith Walbridge (hockey), Hildred Dubrule (hockey), Timmy Bazin (track), Andrea Hingston (tennis), Rayn Tait (tennis), and Constance Brown (title).

The Delta Sigma Society had as its president this year Margaret Miller, while others of the executive have been Alice Johannsen and Beatrice Klineberg. Lucienne Fontaine was president of the Societe Francaise, and its executive officers have been Elspeth Williams, Beatrice Klineberg and Hilda Cotton.

S.C.M. Notes

Camp

In order that accommodation may be arranged in time, those who are planning to come to camp are urged to register as soon as possible. The cost of registration is TWO DOLLARS, which is included in the total cost of the camp (\$10). Refunds will be available up to May 11th.

Summer Conferences

McGill students are eligible to attend a number of conferences in the United States, Europe and other parts of the world during the summer. Anyone who plans to be travelling this summer would find that these provide an excellent opportunity for meeting students of other countries. Of these conferences, perhaps the most well-known to Canadians are those at Swanwick, England.

Students from other parts of Canada who will be going home before the McGill Spring Camp, will be welcome to attend the S.C.M. camps of the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Queen's University.

New Cabinet

At the annual meeting of the McGill S.C.M., March 28th, the following were elected to the Executive of the Cabinet for 1934-35:

William Braisted, President.
Eleanor Reid, Vice-President.
Jean Dunlop, Recording Secretary.
William Gibson, Treasurer.


Chairman of Committees elected to the Cabinet were: Study Groups, Grant Lathe; Chapel Services, Gifford Mitchell; Hospitality, Dorothy Somers; Publicity, Alfred Pick; New Students (Women), Ida Curtis; New Students (Men), Jack Iredale; World's Student Christian Federation, Jean Hunter; "Canadian Student," Beth Duncan; Missionary Education, Alec Gordon; Representative on the "Pit" Committee, Howard Pope.

Couchiching Conference

Probably the most looked-for S.C.M. event of the summer is the Annual Central Area Conference held at Lake Couchiching, Ontario, which takes place this year from September 12 to 21. The theme which is "THE CHRISTIAN MESSAGE FOR TODAY" will run through the whole program of Addresses, Study Groups, Forums, and informal discussion as well as the worship services.


Some of the most outstanding religious leaders on the continent have been obtained for this year's conference, notably, Dr. Henry N. Wieman, of the University of Chicago, who will deliver the morning addresses. Others include Raymond Currier, New York; King Gordon, Montreal; Oanon Herklotz, Winnipeg; Dr. John Line, Toronto; and Dr. Vlastos, Queen's University, Kingston.

Community singing, folk dancing, and games as well as informal recreation of a varied nature complete the program. McGill has always been well represented and all who have gone have declared the days at "Charming Couchiching" to be among their happiest and most worth while. Any who are interested should apply at the office in Strathcona Hall before the end of the term.



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Graduates' Society

ALL NEW GRADUATES, DIPLOMA STUDENTS AND GRAD. SCHOOL GRADUATES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED. SEE YOUR CLASS PRESIDENT or SECRETARY

ALSO

ALL ARE WELCOME TO USE

Our Employment Bureau

(A Free Service To All)

RESTAURANT

ASTOR SWEETS

(NEXT TO PALACE THEATRE)

We extend an invitation to McGill Students and their friends to dine here during Convocation Week.

Meals and Refreshments at all hours at ATTRACTIVE PRICES

GEO. GAVARES, Manager

Dramatics, in conjunction with the English Department the Players' Club, and the French Department, have occupied a large place in the class activities—those actively so engaged were Margaret Miller, who was on the executive of the Players' Club as well as taking a prominent part in all dramatic activities, Elma Ferrigard, Kay Stanley, Alice Johannsen, Alma Howard, Lucienne Fontaine and Beatrice Klineberg. Taking part in the Red and White Revue were Elma Ferrigard, Janet Dobson, Kay Stanley, Connie Brown, Helen Brown, Timmie Bazin, Janet Cameron and Janet